March 18, 1942

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CONTROL
Insect
Annual Report
1941

Chief
Forest Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Annual reports from Forest Supervisors and reports from individual forest officers have been summarized to give the forest insect conditions as found in the region for the year 1941.

Dr. N. D. Wygant from the Berkeley Forest Insect Laboratory made an examination of the tent caterpillar infested areas on the Santa Fe and Carson Forests during August. No other examinations were made in the region by entomologists from the Bureau during the year.

BARK BEETLES
(Dendroctonus and Ips)

The annual reports from the forests indicate that damage and losses for the year caused by bark beetles are normal or below on all forests in the Region, except on the Carson. In November, the Carson reported an outbreak of Dendroctonus which were doing some damage. This outbreak occurred in Sections 11 and 12, T 23 N, R 11 E, N. M. P. M. within the Agua Caliente Canyon drainage on an area cut over by railroad tie operators. This area is not extensive; however, groups of ponderosa pine from 4 to 11 trees per group (one group of 56 trees) have been killed. Apparently, one or two trees of these groups were killed in 1940, and formed a nucleus for this year's infestation.

Specimens of the bark beetles were collected and forwarded to Associate Entomologist R. L. Furniss of the Forest Insect Laboratory, Portland, Oregon for identification. The beetles were identified as Black Hills Dendroctonus ponderosae Hopk. Plans were made to

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The Lincoln Forest reported bark beetle damage during 1940, in the Ruidoso and Cloudcroft areas. These areas were examined during June, 1941, and insect conditions were reported as normal. The heavy infestation of bark beetles reported in 1940, in the pinon on the Eagle Creek Ranger District of the Crook Forest is reported to have subsided and insect conditions were again normal during 1941.

TIP MOTH
(Rhyacionia neomexicana Dyar.)

Reports from the forests show that the damage in the ponderosa pine type by tip moth has been below normal for the season 1941.

SPRUCE BUDWORM
(Archips fumiferana)

The Carson reports a decrease in the infestation of this insect on the Vallecitos Ranger District. The area affected here was very limited; however, the infestations are extremely active on the Tres Piedras, Taos and Rio Pueblo Ranger Districts. The Cibola and Santa Fe Forests report increased activity and damage by the spruce budworm in the fir types during the 1941 season. In some areas of larger fir timber, especially in the Pecos River drainage, the spruce budworm is associated with the Douglas fir beetle (Dendroctonus pseudotsugae) in Douglas fir and with Dryocoetes confusus in the white fir. From a commercial timber standpoint, the control of the spruce budworm is one of the important insect problems of this region.

ASPEN LEAF ROLLER
(Archips conflictana Walker)

This outbreak was reported from the Rio Pueblo Ranger District on the Carson Forest in our 1940 report under leaf miners. Specimens of this insect were collected by Ranger David O. Scott on the Rio Pueblo Ranger District during June and July of 1941, and these specimens were forwarded to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for identification. This leaf roller caused severe defoliation of the aspen in the higher elevations on the Rio Pueblo River drainages, and was reported and has caused some damage in the aspen stands on the Amarilla Division of the Carson. It has also been reported from the Pecos River drainage areas on the Santa Fe and in the aspen stands on the San Francisco Peaks area on the Coconino Forest in Arizona. Only light damage has occurred on the last two areas mentioned.

start control work during November or December, but this was impossible because of the shortage of labor and an early heavy snowfall on the area. It is planned to do control work on the area early this spring if funds and labor are available.

During July an extensive examination of the Kaibab north of the Grand Canyon was made by Robert C. Salton, Forester of this office and L. L. Feight, Assistant Supervisor of the Kaibab Forest. They reported the number of red-topped trees below normal.

The Prescott reports damage as light for the past year on the Horsethief Basin and Copper Basin areas. Clean-up control work was done in the Copper Basin area during March and April, 1941, and work was planned for the Horsethief Basin area during the same period, but was not accomplished due to the uncertain status of the Mayer CCC Camp. No control work is recommended for these areas this year. The report on the clean-up control work done during March and April in the Copper Basin area follows:

Year: 1941
Project Name: Copper Basin Road Area
Forest: Prescott
Duration of the Project: March 20 - completed April 8, 1941
Tree Species Affected: Ponderosa pine
Insects Responsible: D. barbari Hopk., D. arizonicus Hopk., D. approximatus Dietz, D. convexifrons Hopk. and Ips lecontei, SW.
Total acrdage involved: 1,000 acres
Method followed: Trees were spotted, felled and either burned or the bark peeled from the logs and burned.
Number of Trees Spotted: 353 trees, 4 inches DBH and up.
Number of Trees Treated: 353
Expenditures from project funds (CCC) .....$ 184.50
Expenditures contributed time and expenses 117.90*
Total cost of project 302.40
Total cost per tree ..... 86¢
Percent of reduction obtained 75%
Number of man days used ..... 123 (CCC)
Results: Satisfactory

*CCC foreman's salary, transportation and other expenses

GREAT BASIN TENT CATERPILLAR
(Malacosoma fragilis)

Increased activity by the tent caterpillar was reported in 1941, by the Carson Forest on the San Antone area, by the Santa Fe Forest on the Big Tesuque and Aspen Basin areas, and by the Cibola on the Mt. Taylor area. On other parts of these forests the damage was either greatly reduced or normal. Early in July reports were received from the Santa Fe of serious damage by tent caterpillars to the aspen stands in the scenic areas of the Big Tesuque and Aspen Basin drainages. Demands were received from the people of Santa Fe that control measures be taken to save aspen stands on these areas from destruction. During August, 1941, Dr. H. B. Wygant of the Forest Insect Laboratory at Berkeley, California made an examination of conditions on the areas of the Santa Fe and Carson Forests. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine plans to liberate during the coming season parasites and predators, used in the control of the gypsy and brown tail moths in the New England states. The other forests of the region report that conditions as regards damage by the tent caterpillar are normal.

FALL WEBWORM
(Hyphantria cunea Drury)

These are reported from the Lincoln Forest as especially active along canyon bottoms in the native walnut and cottonwood trees and in some places in the fruit trees. These caterpillars are present in the cottonwood trees along streams and canyon bottoms throughout most of this region (New Mexico and Arizona).

MATSUCOCCUS SCALE

The Prescott Forest reports that damage by the Matsucoccus scale was not apparent during 1941.

PINE BUTTERFLY
(Neophasia menapia)

This insect was reported by Ranger David O. Scott from the Kaibab Forest north of Grand Canyon in 1940. Scott reports that during 1941, he noted a limited number of pine butterflys on the Rio Pueblo Ranger District of the Carson.

5-Chief-March 18, 1942

SAWFLIES
(Neodiprion _____)

These were reported from a limited area in Negal Canyon on the White Mountain Ranger District on the Lincoln Forest in 1940. No reports of damage or activity by these insects were received from the forest during 1941.

MAY BEETLES OR JUNE BUGS
(Possible beetle genera Dichelonyx and Acythropus)

These insects were reported during 1941, from the Tres Piedras Ranger District where they had fed on the ponderosa pine needles causing some damage. The areas were examined during the latter part of August, 1941. No damage to the needles was noted and no insects found.

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. W. POOLER, Regional Forester

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By: Acting

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